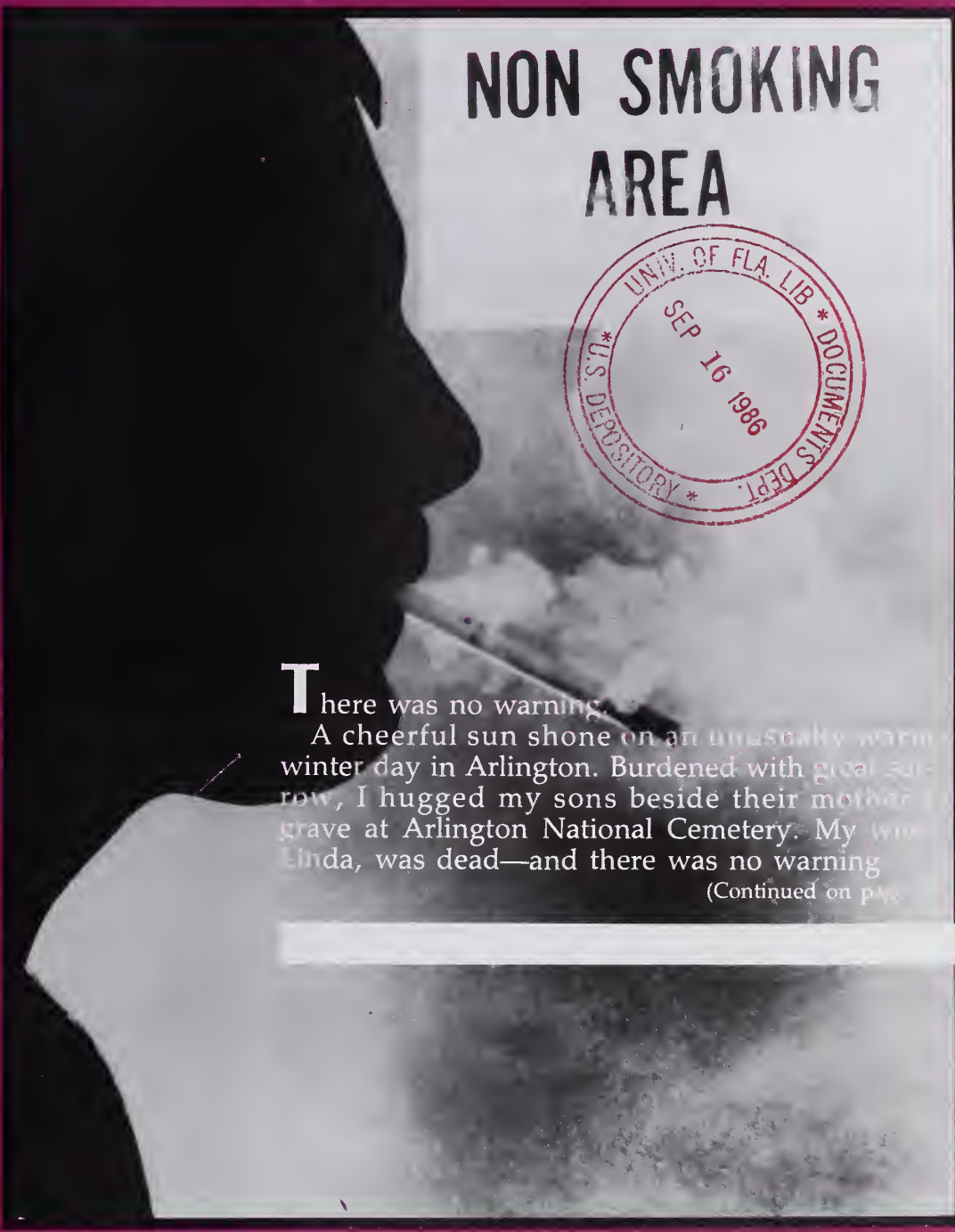


INSCOM *Journal*

June/July 1986



NON SMOKING
AREA



There was no warning.
A cheerful sun shone on an unusually warm
winter day in Arlington. Burdened with great sor-
row, I hugged my sons beside their mother's
grave at Arlington National Cemetery. My wife,
Linda, was dead—and there was no warning.

(Continued on page 10)

VIEWPOINT

**"The patriot volunteer,
fighting for his country and his
rights, makes the most reli-
able soldier upon earth."**

—Gen. Thomas (Stonewall) Jackson

**"The responsibility of the
great states is to serve and not
to dominate the world."**

—Harry S. Truman

**"A pair of good ears will
drain a hundred tongues."**

—Benjamin Franklin

**"Hide your offended heart.
Keep your valued friend."**

—Chinese proverb

**"Few people have the imagi-
nation for reality."**

—Johann Wolfgang von Goethe,
German poet and dramatist

**"Greatness lies not in being
strong, but in the right use of
strength."**

—Henry Ward Beecher, lecturer

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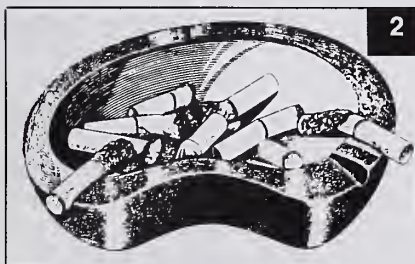
The Cover

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has ordered a health promotion and education program in the military services—the cornerstone of which is an aggressive anti-smoking campaign. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Stanley Davis)

INSCOM *Journal*

June-July 1986
Volume 9, No. 5

Highlights



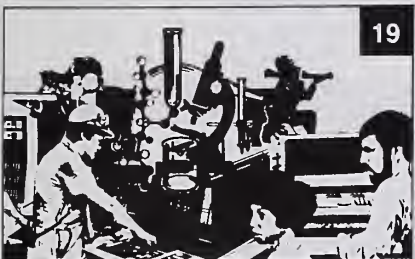
No warning given

It takes about two years for a smoker's lungs to return to almost normal. Quit now!



Aberdeen Proving Ground

Newcomers to APG enter the Maryland Boulevard Gate. (Photo by SSgt. Rea)



FMIG—elements of intelligence

"Army of Excellence" moves another step forward when INSCOM activates FMIG.

Features

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Next Month

Field Station Berlin wins the Travis Trophy for 1985. This is the third time they won the award.

(continued from front cover)

The Post Chapel at Fort Myer, the setting of our marriage 19 years ago, trembled with sadness as our neighbors, colleagues and lifelong friends gathered to say their last farewells.

Army Command Chaplain "Dan" Danielson, a family friend, conducted the funeral service with great dignity and honor, in the finest tradition of the United States military.

A trim, beautiful blonde with sparkling blue eyes and a smile that brought happiness to all who knew her, Linda embodied warmth, sharing and love. Resplendent as a mother, a Fort Hunt Athletic Association Soccer Coach, den mother for Cub Scout Pack 888, volunteer mother for the Stratford Landing Elementary, Stephen Foster Intermediate and Fort Hunt/West Potomac High Schools, booster of Boy Scouts of America Troop 1509, devoted member of the school PTAs, Linda D. Gross was dead at 41—only five months after the diagnosis of lung cancer.

At first she denied the diagnosis because she had experienced no pain. How could she be terminally ill? Yet, Linda's unabated desire to live, to contribute, to raise her sons Gary and Ron, ages 17 and 11, gave her the courage to submit to countless chemotherapy and radiation treatments in an effort to arrest the deadly tumors that had spread to the lymph nodes and the frontal lobe of her brain.

Three months after the initial diagnosis, suddenly and without warning, the cancer cells further invaded her spinal fluid and spine.

Knowing long-term survival was uncertain, Linda had voiced a special request "to see my sons graduate this June." Even this modest goal would not be realized.

Twenty-four hours before her death, as the cancer cells viciously attacked her spine and brain, she asked Gary and Ron to promise that they would never smoke cigarettes. Knowing death was near, she assessed her inability to quit smoking. She admitted her "addiction" to the cigarettes she had smoked for several years—a pack a day.

Linda tried to quit smoking. However, she believed that there would be some warning signs before cancer could actually attack her body. That was a fatal assumption. There was no warning. In a matter of hours, this courageous young woman—our wife and mother—would be dead, but she hoped that other lives could be spared if the dangers of smoking were heeded.

No warning given

published reports reveal almost 83 percent
of lung cancer cases caused by smoking

by Col. Alan Gross, USAF

She learned, too late, that it takes approximately two years for a cigarette smoker's lungs to return to near normalcy after quitting. She believed strongly, at the time of her death, that cigarette smoking caused her lung cancer. The American Cancer Society's published reports reveal that approximately 83 percent of lung cancer is caused by smoking.

Linda was a superb wife and mother whose life, friendship and community service will long be remembered in the Mount Vernon community. Her dying wish was a desire to save lives—perhaps your life.

If you smoke, she asked that you think about your family in terms of their future, their happiness, their dreams and their lives without you. Also, consider your reaction to having your remaining life span measured in months.

This courageous lady was a special person in her community because she devoted her life to making it better. She loved life and family. She simply did not fully comprehend the fatal danger of smoking until it was too late.

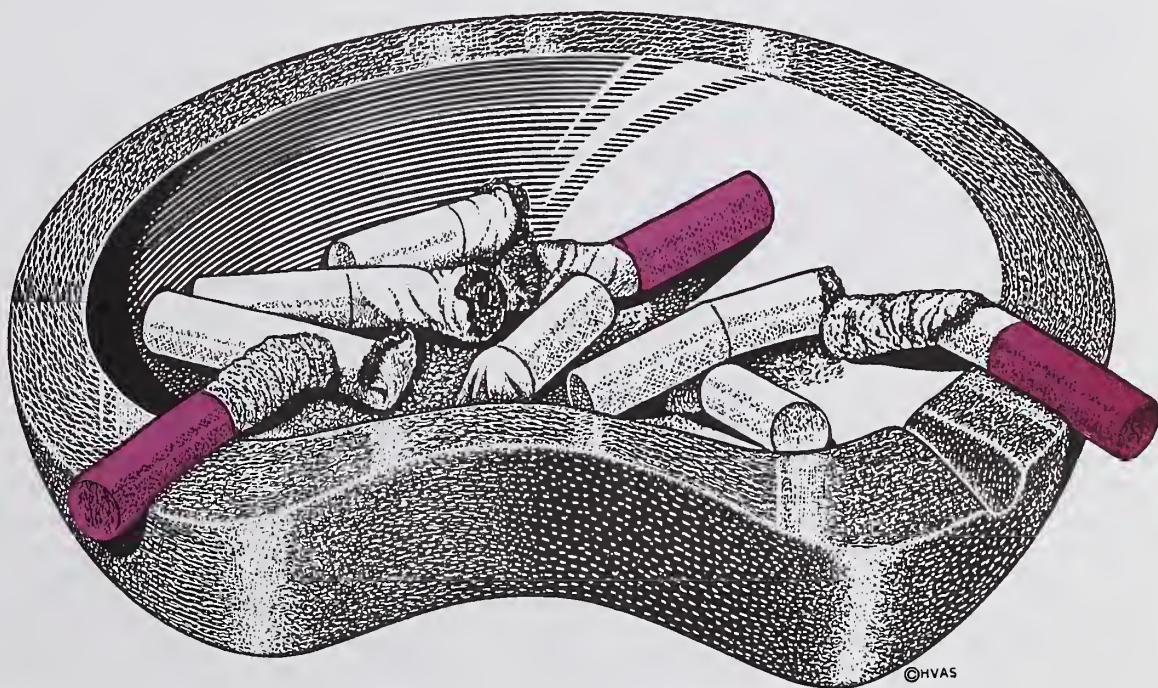
Before she died, she asked our sons to spread the word to all who would listen: "Please stop smoking. You may not experience painful symptoms as the cancer invades your body, but you will have agony and suffering as you battle for survival. Only 13 percent of lung cancer patients survive beyond five years."

These same words are Linda Gross' memorial contribution to you.

Since this article appeared in print, I've received a number of gratifying responses from military and civilian personnel in the Washington, D.C., metropolitan area where I reside. Many of the letter writers and callers were people admitting their own fear that they might be next in the grim battle of lung cancer.

In our situation, there is no way to "turn back the clock." I also realize that smoking is a matter of personal choice. Based on what I have learned, as a result of Linda's death, I would suggest a course of action for all smokers. If you have given some thought to quitting, please visit a hospital with lung cancer patients—talk to a doctor and to a patient—then make an informed decision. Since it takes about two years for a smoker's lungs to return to near normalcy—please accomplish your visit soon. Your decision may mean life or death—for you.

[Reprinted with permission from the *Alexandria Journal*, March 18, 1986.]



Warrant Officers and the new TWOs

by Capt. Thomas G. Surface
Chief, Army News Service

Armey warrant officers will soon have a Career Professional Management System with features similar to the Officer Personnel Management System.

Classifying all warrant officer jobs by rank, establishing a new master warrant officer rank and allowing warrant officers to stay on active duty longer are some of the programs included under the Total Warrant Officer System (TWOS).

According to CWO3 Carl M. Burnett of the Total Warrant Officer System Branch at the U.S. Army Military Personnel Center in Alexandria, Va., TWOS is designed to recruit warrant officers earlier in their careers, train them better, and retain them in the service longer.

Under this new system, every warrant officer job position in the Army will now be classified by rank based on the skills, knowledge, abilities and experience needed to do the job. Currently, there is no differentiation in warrant officer positions. Theoretically, a Warrant Officer 1 can perform any warrant job within his MOS in the Army. All warrant officer positions in the active and reserve components are being reviewed to determine the rank requirements for each position, Burnett said, adding that this initial review should be completed in August. He said that all of the more than 15,500 active duty and 18,000 reserve warrant officers in some 71 military occupational specialties will be affected.

Warrant Officer position requirements will be ranked into one of three levels: Warrant Officer, which will include Warrant Officer 1 and Chief Warrant Officer 2; Senior Warrant Officer, for all Chief Warrant Officers 3 and 4; and the new Master Warrant Officer grade is Warrant Officer 5, pending Congressional approval. Burnett projects that about six percent or about 900 job positions would require a Chief Warrant Officer 5.

Revised Recruiting, Education and Training Planned

To support this new "requirements based" system of Warrant Officer Management, Burnett said that changes in warrant officer recruiting, education and training will occur. Each year about 1,500 individuals are selected for appointment as warrant officers. Some come directly from civilian life into Warrant Officer Candidate Training, but most come from the enlisted ranks and already have several years of military service. This previous enlisted service was in-

cluded in personnel management decisions and warrant officers tended to view their "total career" in terms of enlisted and warrant officer service. Because of this, about one-half of all warrants retire upon completing 20 years of active federal service. So the individual served only a portion of his career as a warrant officer. In a major change, TWOS will now manage promotions, training and assignments based on years of warrant officer service, not active federal service. "Basically, a warrant officer's career time will begin the day he's appointed and each will be given the opportunity to compete for promotion and serve a full 30 years as a warrant officer," Burnett said.

"TWOS is a reality; it is going to happen," said Burnett.

TWOS is designed to properly train warrant officers before they are assigned the job. The training system will allow warrant officer candidates to attend warrant officer training prior to appointment. This would be followed by the senior warrant officer training course which will occur sometime during the soldier's 8th to 12th year of warrant officer service. Burnett added that changes in this course, taught at Fort Rucker, Ala., are being planned for June. These include shortening the length from 19 to 16 weeks by eliminating non-MOS related subjects. For those senior warrants selected for Chief Warrant Officer 5, a Master Warrant Officer Training Course is being developed for attendance sometime between their 19th to 26th year of warrant service. He said that this course will have three phases: a non-resident common-core phase, a resident training phase at Fort Rucker, and Branch/MOS-specific training at various locations.

Under TWOS, warrant officers will complete civil schooling and MOS Functional Training as needed for assignment requirements. Burnett said that the TWOS Training System is designed to progressively develop warrant officers to higher levels of expertise and leadership during their careers. The training will qualify them for promotions and continued service.

Proposals Pending Legislative Approval

Besides creating a Chief Warrant Officer 5 rank, two other TWOS initiatives require congressional approval: the establishment of a single promotion list with automatic integration into the regular Army when promoted to Chief Warrant Officer 3 and a selective retirement system. The single promotion list system for warrants will eliminate the dual Army of the United States and permanent regular Army/U.S. Army Reserve promotion system. This would streamline and standardize the process and allow warrant officers to better manage their own progress, he said. This would give each warrant officer a career pattern to follow with specific training and educational goals to achieve along the way, explained Burnett.

A selective retirement system will be included in legislation to review the retirement-eligible warrant officer population for continued active service. Although specific details are still being worked out before submitting this proposal to Congress, Burnett said that the retirement system would control overstrengths by MOS, retaining the most qualified on active duty.

TWOS Current Status Outlined

Burnett said that once the "by-position" rank classification is completed and approved in August, the ranks will be included in personnel documents in early 1987 and that assignments by rank would begin in 1988. The TWOS legislative proposals are being developed for Congressional action and are scheduled to be sent to Congress in time to be included in the Fiscal Year 1988 defense budget.

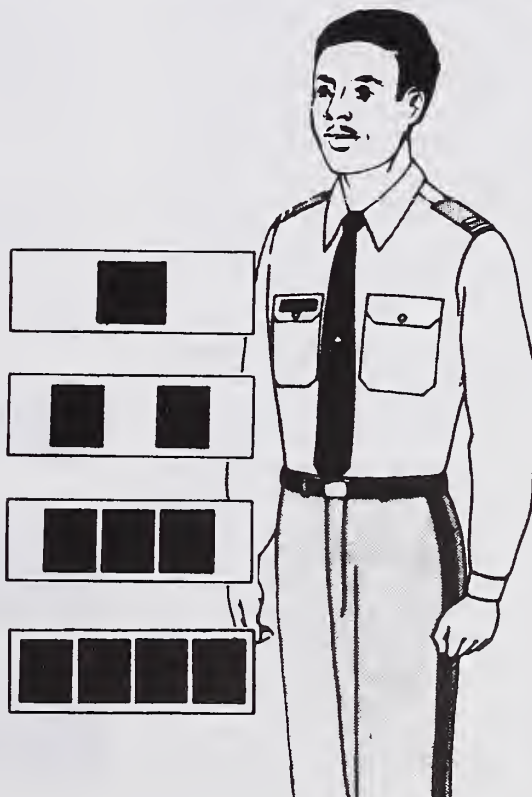
Changes in the training system to support TWOS are already planned with the June changes in the Warrant Officer Senior Course. He said that the revised training system should be ready to start by June 1988.

"TWOS is a reality; it is going to happen," Burnett said. Army Chief of Staff Gen. John A. Wickham Jr. has approved the major components of TWOS: classifying warrant officer positions by rank; career management based on years of warrant officer service; and a revised training system to support these changes. The legislative package that includes authorization for Chief Warrant Officer 5, a single promotion list with automatic integration into the regular Army and a selective retirement system will be

sent to Congress in the next several months.

"This system will streamline and standardize warrant officer management and will allow them to better understand and monitor their own career progress. The system gives each warrant officer a career pattern to follow with specific training and educational goals to achieve along the way," explained Burnett.

Burnett said that warrant officers need to stay aware of the pending changes in their personnel management system and become familiar with the career milestones that will apply to them. But maybe more importantly, they must understand the Army's new definition of a warrant officer approved by Wickham in June 1985: "An officer appointed by warrant by the Secretary of the Army based on a sound level of technical and tactical competence. The warrant officer is the highly specialized expert and trainer who, by gaining progressive levels of expertise and leadership, operates, maintains, administers and manages the Army's equipment, support activities or technical systems for an entire career."



Old Glory ... a special symbol

By Donna Bollinger

American Forces Information Service

Picking through the rubble of what had been the U.S. Embassy in Beirut when it was bombed in April 1983, rescue workers uncovered the body of 21-year-old Marine Cpl. Robert V. McMaugh. Beside his body lay the tattered remains of the U.S. flag that had once stood proudly beside McMaugh's guard post in the embassy's main lobby.

McMaugh's fellow Marine security guards draped their dead comrade in a fresh American flag and carried him away on a stretcher. A squad of Marines snapped to attention and saluted.

"It was a poignant moment," recalled Chief Warrant Officer Bill Henderson, a spokesman attached to the 22d Marine Amphibious Unit in Lebanon at the time of the bombing.

"Everone had been digging and digging, then suddenly, everything stopped. Not a word was said.

"Seeing the body of a fellow Marine, covered with the American flag. . . it was an electrifying moment."

While stationed in Beirut, Henderson said he came to appreciate the flag not just as a piece of material, but as a symbol of courage.

"Each Marine (in Lebanon) wore an American flag on his shirt," he said. "It did more than show that we were Americans. It showed that we were representing this country and what it stands for: freedom for all people."

When President Woodrow Wilson established June 14 as National Flag Day in 1915, he knew that the freedoms the U.S. flag stands for weren't — and never would be — free.

"The lines of red are lines of blood," Wilson said in his first flag

Day address, "nobly and unselfishly shed by men who loved the liberty of their fellowship more than they loved their own lives and fortunes. God forbid that we should have to use the blood of America to freshen the color of the flag."

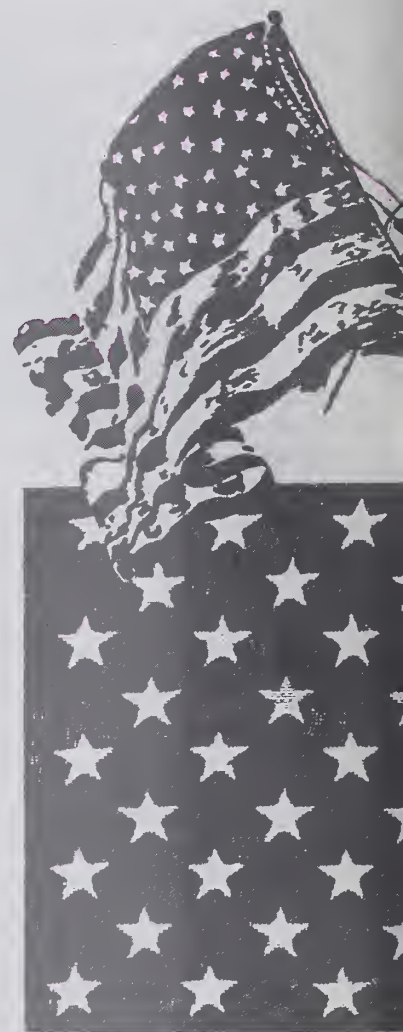
A part of Wilson's world of continuing sacrifice, Capt. Roger Mathews of U.S. Army Forces Command watched the shiny black hearses lined up outside a huge aircraft hangar at Dover Air Force Base, Del. An honor guard from the 101st Airborne Corps snapped to attention as a C-141 aircraft arrived, carrying the first of 248 of their fellow soldiers killed in a December 1985 plane crash in Gander, Newfoundland.

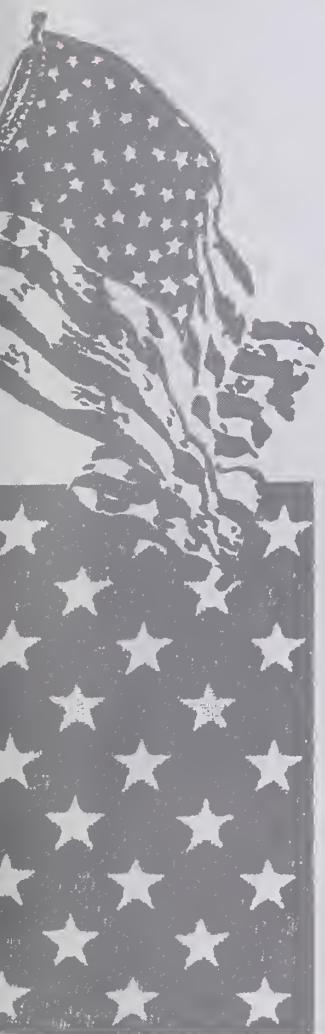
There was sudden quiet as the aircraft ramp slowly came down, revealing 10 caskets, each wrapped in the bright red, white and blue of the American flag.

"That sight," said Mathews, "simply sucked the air out of everyone."

One by one, the caskets were carried from the aircraft and aligned on pedestals on the hangar floor.

"It was, by far, one of the most significant events of my life," Mathews said.





Raised in a military family, Mathews said the flag has always had a special significance to him. But his experience at Dover, he said, gave him a more personal understanding of what the U.S. flag means to members of the U.S. military.

"America stands for a lot of ideals. The flag has always been symbolic of those ideals.

"And when you serve in the military, you're sometimes called on to give everything you have to give for those ideals. . . You just can't give much more than what those soldiers gave at Gander."

Throughout history, the flag has survived victories and tragedies, glory and degradation.

Francis Scott Key's great inspiration about the American flag, "*The Star Spangled Banner*," was written during the War of 1812, when in the face of a British bombardment, the battle-scarred American flag continued to fly over Fort McHenry.

Col. David M. Roeder had spent only eight days as the assistant Air Force attache to the U.S. Embassy in Iran when he and more than 50 other Americans were taken hostage on Nov. 4, 1979.

For 444 days, Roeder lived without the freedoms he loved and worked to protect as a member of the U.S. military. He looked on helplessly as U.S. flag burnings became almost daily media events and his captors carried garbage from one area of the embassy compound to another, wrapped in the American flag.

Roeder said that in the face of this adversity, he never lost faith in his country or the flag that symbolizes it.

His most positive memory associated with his captivity took place the day the newly freed hostages arrived in West Germany and were met by thousands of waving American flags.

Having just hours before run the gauntlet of angry Iranian faces, Roeder said that the sight of "all those friendly faces and all those American flags being waved made the reality of freedom explosive."

Roeder, who said he's always been a nationalist, said his experience in Iran emphasized every positive feeling he'd ever had about the United States and what it stands for.

"When you talk about a flag, whether it's standing in a place of honor at a ceremony, or draped over a casket, or waving from someone's house, you're talking about a symbol," he said.

"But the importance of that symbolism is monumental. It represents what we are, wherever we are in the world. And no matter what anyone else says about it or does to it, the flag never loses its dignity.

"It only gains dignity. Because when someone attacks the American flag, it's because they recognize all that it represents and the greatness of this country."

'Smokes' banned

By Evelyn D. Harris
American Forces Information Service

For the time being, you'll still be able to buy cigarettes in commissaries, post exchanges and ship's stores, but you'll be reading and hearing more often about how bad they are for your health.

Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger has ordered a sweeping health promotion and education program throughout the military services—the cornerstone of which is an aggressive anti-smoking campaign.

But he has decided to continue to allow cigarettes to be sold in military facilities. Explaining the decision in a memorandum to service secretaries, Weinberger said commissary privileges were "an old, established, and valued portion of military compensation."

Banning cigarette sales would begin "a bad precedent, since there are many products which some health authorities regard as injurious to health," Weinberger said.

According to David Newhall III, Principal Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs, the campaign includes unprecedented one-on-one counseling on the harmful effects of smoking during basic training, routine and annual



physical and dental examinations, and when permanent change of station moves are made. "The secretary wants people who are now smokers to quit, and he wants to discourage people who are not smokers from becoming smokers," said Newhall.

Although a newly released Department of Defense report on smoking in the military (based on a 1985 survey) shows that the rate of smoking in the military has decreased since 1982—it's now 47 percent versus 52 percent in 1982—the military rate is still above the rate for the general population—around 30 percent.

The study estimated that smoking cost the military health care system \$209.9 million in fiscal year 1984.

Weinberger said in the memorandum to the service secretaries that there is no intention to force changes in individual behavior, but, "For military personnel it is essential that we try to reduce smoking as much as possible, so that we can reduce both the risk and the fact of illness which could seriously reduce our readiness."

He said the anti-smoking campaign is a major responsibility of all commanders up to the highest levels of each military service and the Department of Defense.

Weinberger said he would evaluate the effectiveness of the anti-smoking campaign after a reasonable period of time. At that time, he will decide whether to change policies governing tobacco sales in commissaries and post exchanges.



203D MI BATTALION

Oriental blue and silver gray (silver) are the colors traditionally associated with military intelligence units. The gridline sphere represents the unit's worldwide mission and the gear refers to the technical aspect of their responsibilities. The helmet has been adapted from the device of the 513th Military Intelligence Group alluding to the unit's parentage and symbolizing covert vigilance and preparedness. The laurel, a traditional symbol of achievement exemplifies the motto "Technicians for Victory."



History of the 203d

The 203d Military Intelligence Battalion was activated at Aberdeen Proving Ground in September 1982. It is subordinate to the U.S. Army Intelligence and Security Command's 513th Military Intelligence Group located at Fort Monmouth, N.J.

The long and proud history of the 203d had its beginning as Company D, 519th MI Battalion, XVIII Airborne Corps, Fort Bragg, North Carolina. As Company D, the unit was organized to provide technical intelligence support to the field army commander. It quickly became apparent that the unit could best serve its role by being garrisoned at the center of the test and evaluation for the Army; hence the unit's move to Aberdeen Proving Ground.

Later, as part of a reorganization and realignment of responsibilities, the unit was redesignated the 11th Military Intelligence Company, and in 1975 was assigned to the Army's Intelligence and Threat Analysis Center.

The Army's requirements and needs continued to grow throughout the late 1970's, and with it the 11th MI Company. The introduc-

tion of the Opposing Forces Support mission to the unit expanded the unit's needs for a larger command and control element, of which was born the 11th Military Intelligence Battalion (Provisional) in 1978. The Battalion grew and continued to support its worldwide mission until it was once again redesignated and reassigned.

As the new 203d Military Intelligence Battalion, the unit was assigned to the 513th Military Intelligence Group in 1982, as part of an Army-wide reorganization and establishment of the Echelon Above Corps Military Intelligence Groups.

The 203d Military Intelligence Battalion is the only tactical technical intelligence battalion in the active Army force structure. It basically has two distinct missions. It provides tactical technical intelligence support and information to U.S. and NATO forces and it also provides Foreign Materiel for Training to the U.S. Army's Opposing Forces (OPFOR) Program.

The Battalion is organized into

a Command Element, a Headquarters and Headquarters Company, the 11th Military Intelligence Company (Technical Intelligence), one depot level maintenance company located at Aberdeen Proving Ground to support OPFOR requirements worldwide, and one direct support maintenance and OPFOR support company located at the National Training Center at Fort Irwin, Calif.

Performance of the Battalion's technical intelligence mission involves the analysis of foreign materiel and equipment, and the resulting production of information for tactical commanders within the U.S. Army and other national organizations as required.

The goal of tactical technical intelligence is to ensure that tactical commanders are kept informed on how best to cope with technological surprise on the battlefield.

Elements of the 203d Military Intelligence Battalion performed their tactical technical intelligence mission under combat conditions in Grenada during Operation URGENT FURY in November and December 1983.



Sports Program

By 1st Lt. Nelson

Sports serve as part of the glue that binds the 203d Military Intelligence Battalion together. The 203dMI Battalion, stationed at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., has a highly developed sports program. Success during competition is important but participation and fun are the major objectives of the 203d's program. Good fan support, experienced coaching, and spirited competitors have combined to make sports at the 203d fun for everyone. The 203d competes in the INSCOM softball tournament, the 513th MI Group Organization Day, the Post Commander's Cup Sports Competition, and numerous intra-battalion activities.

The 203d ladies' softball team won their division at the INSCOM softball tournament. The battalion regularly places well in Group activities during the 513th' Organization Days.

For the Post Commander's Cup, the 203d participated in eight of eleven sports and entered two teams in six of the events. According to SFC Earl Kelso, Battalion Sports Coordinator and volleyball coach, "We (203d MI Bn) get strong participation from all the companies and usually field two teams in each sport." The men's softball team took second

place and the volleyball team finished third in post-wide tourneys.

Competition is also aggressive in intra-battalion sporting events. The NCOs of the battalion overwhelmed the officers in softball and volleyball games. In June of this year, the 203d will conduct a Physical Fitness Awareness Festival. This event will feature company competition in eight sports including volleyball, relays, tug-of-wars and life-sports such as fishing and bowling; individual competition in the superstar pentathlon; and also included is a family picnic for the battalion.

Asked for his views on the competition and participation of the 203d sports program, PFC Wayne Simmons, an administrative specialist in the 11th MI Company (TI), stated he has always enjoyed sports and would try to play wherever he might be assigned. He believes that, "The program is fun because anyone can join and play and sometimes, when things go right, you feel like you can accomplish anything." PFC Simmons participates actively in softball, football, basketball and volleyball. On the subject of rivalries, "Yes, I think HHC APG is our biggest rival because we share the same barracks."

Canadians visit the Combat Training Centre

By Ann Silirie, TECOM PAO

Forty Canadian officers from the Combat Training Centre, Gagetown, New Brunswick, visited the 203d Military Intelligence Battalion for review and instruction on Warsaw Pact artillery and mortars, tanks and armored personnel carriers, small arms and anti-tank weapons.

The group, made up of captains, master warrant and warrant officers, are training at the Centre in preparation to become instructors at Canadian Forces Schools, in artillery and mortar weapons and gunnery techniques.



Ground-breaking for new facility at the 203d

The 203rd Military Intelligence Battalion, the Department of the Defense's only active tactical technical intelligence unit, hosted a ground-breaking ceremony December 9 for its multi-million dollar operation and support complex to be located behind its present headquarters building.

Lt. Col. Michael A. Petersen, commander of the 203rd, told guests, "The facility will replace 13 which we currently use spread between the Aberdeen and Edgewood Areas of APG. It has been designed specifically for our needs as a tactical technical intelligence unit and has an analytical facility, a library and research capabilities. It also has been designed to support our U.S. Army Opposing Forces Program mission by providing weapon safety and maintenance and operations support of foreign vehicles used in the program. It will bring together all those elements to one place and we'll be able to perform our mission which we look forward to doing with a great deal of pride and improved capability."

Dignitaries attending the event included: Maj. Gen. Andrew H. Anderson, commander of the Proving Ground and commanding general of the U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command; Con-

By Ann Silirie

gressman Roy Dyson, (D-1st); Congresswoman Helen Bentley (R-2nd); Col. William A. Bentz, commander of the 513th Military Intelligence Group, Fort Monmouth, N.J., which is the higher headquarters to the 203rd; Col. Martin W. Walsh, Jr, former commander of APG and now chief of the Baltimore District Corps of Engineers; and Col. Ronald P. Cypher, deputy installation commander of APG.

Anderson expressed his appreciation to Dyson and Bentley in securing for APG ongoing support from Congress by way of the millions of dollars allocated for construction and improvements at APG, especially during the past five years.

Dyson began his comments by saying "This is a new Aberdeen Proving Ground. Aberdeen is on the go!"

He said he is very proud of APG and its role in our country's safety and security. Alluding to the funding secured for APG construction and modernization, Dyson said "I think it's rightly deserved. I say "amen" to that, again and again."

Bentley stated her stand on the defense program and said

Maryland congressional delegates are "strong on defense."

Every time I come up here, I go away more impressed with what you are doing," she said. As did Dyson, she touched upon the safety and security in our country.

"You don't see armed guards at every roadway, and here we can move around freely. That's because we are in a country where so many over the years have given their lives that we can have their freedom," she said.

Bentley commended today's soldiers, saying, "They are there to fight and protect our freedom and for this we are very grateful."

The three-building complex will consist of a 63,513-square-foot administration building containing a lecture hall, classrooms and offices. There also will be a 33,856-square-foot warehouse for spare parts inventory and a 30,363-square-foot maintenance and support facility.

Construction is expected to be completed by mid-1987. It is being funded by Military Construction Army and is being overseen by the Baltimore District Corps of Engineers.

The ceremony concluded with a battalion open house and a reception.



Revolutionary War cannon replaces Civil War gun

by Leonard C. Weston

The American Revolutionary War and the Revolutionary War Bicentennial were events that directly involved the area surrounding the Aberdeen Proving Ground.

In 1781, the French troops under Rochambeau and Lafayette, and the American troops under Washington and Hamilton, among others, marched directly through this immediate area: Black Friar's Ford, Upper Cross Roads, Bush and White Marsh.

In commemoration of the Revolutionary War Bicentennial a number of events were observed here, including the creation of a display that included an 1864 Parrott Gun being emplaced in front of the Ryan Building. The then-commandant of the Ordnance Center and School, Maj. Gen. Jere Sharp, donated the display to the post.

The beautifully refurbished, complete in detail, authentic, Civil War Parrott Gun has resided in a place of honor for 11 years. Throughout this period, the display has attracted the attention of the public, the professional photographer, and the more adventuresome junior military men on this post.

Unfortunately, Mother Nature is unrelenting and creates a severe maintenance problem in the Middle Atlantic area. The temperature, humidity, and the varia-

tions in these conditions have caused havoc on the white oak spokes, rims, trails and axle of this fine specimen of the cannon maker's art.

Somewhat like the legendary "One Horse Shay," the Parrott Gun display was nearly ready to fall apart and was in a highly dilapidated condition. The Parrott Gun display deserved to be protected from the elements and another more durable display put in its place.

The French were the most celebrated 18th Century Cannon Makers. Although authentic specimens of this type of cannon are not easily acquired, the Ordnance Center and School provided a 24-pound Siege Gun to be emplaced at the Ryan Building.

This cannon is the same type as the celebrated military booty taken by the Continental Army in 1777 after General John Burgoyne's defeat at Saratoga, N.Y. These prized cannons are now on display at various museums to include the U.S. Military Academy, the Smithsonian Institution, and Watervliet Arsenal.

The appropriate display of the Siege Gun was a problem addressed by requesting aid and assistance from the experts in this field: the National Park Service's Regional Interpretation Center, Harpers Ferry, W.Va., and the

U.S. Naval Historical Center, Washington Navy Yard, D.C.

As could be expected, these two sources provided excellent descriptive brochures that included a variety of artillery carriage designs that were appropriate to this period in history.

The available experts agree that a Siege Gun of this type and character requires either a Standard Garrison carriage or a field type carriage.

For very practical reasons these two types of carriages were not chosen and a more ancient design was used instead. The most pervasive reason was that the proposed carriage designs all used wood as a basic building material.

As the previous experience with the Parrott Gun so eloquently highlights, wood is not the material of choice for an outdoors display in this severe environment.

The basic design was translated into a steel carriage that showcases the Siege Gun to advantage.

Repairs were made to the basic structure of the Parrott Gun.

The emplaced Siege Gun is now safely and securely in place and it again brings attention to the military readiness and logistical support functions of this installation.

Editor's note: This article, originally appeared in the APG News, dated March 26, 1986. Used with permission.



Aberdeen Proving Ground

Aberdeen Proving Ground was established as permanent military post by presidential proclamation on December 14, 1917, under authority of a Congressional Act which was approved two months earlier on October 20.

The government immediately began building military facilities on the 69,211 acres, almost equally divided between land and water.

By January 2, 1918, construction had progressed rapidly enough to allow the Army to begin testing ammunition. By June 1919, the post had grown to 324 buildings, three range towers, 25 miles of railroad, 22 miles of unimproved roads, 11 miles of concrete roads and enough water and sewer lines to service the post.

The Proving Ground had been assigned the mission of conducting acceptance tests on ammunition and materiel and the handling of all experimental testing in this field.

At the height of operations during World War I the post had a strength of 4,943 military and 2,500 civilian employees. In 1918, a total of 416,294 rounds of ammunition were fired for both acceptance and in development testing.

Only four months after the Proving Ground was activated, it made a major contribution in the ordnance testing field. A velocity measuring instrument called the Aberdeen chronograph was installed and placed in operation on March 1, 1918.

When the war ended, the work load was reduced, followed by the inevitable reduction in the number of military and civilian personnel. However, APG was reorganized in order to meet the challenge of research and development.

From 1919 until 1940 the reputation of the Proving Ground began to spread throughout the world. Some of the research was centered on developing powder and projectiles, bomb testing, the study of



At APG in 1941, a foreign manufactured artillery round was tested against a 40" reinforced steel

interior and exterior ballistics, preparing firing tables, testing railway and seacoast artillery and testing and developing tanks and tractors.

During this period, a major organizational change resulted in the creation of the highly-respected Ballistic Research Laboratory (BRL). Prior to 1935 all ballistic studies were done by the Proof Department. In 1925 the Ballistic Section of the Proof Department was expanded and more emphasis was placed on basic ballistic research. A separate Research Division was formed in 1935 and four years later plans were approved to build a special building to house the BRL.

The building was completed in 1941 and provided the necessary facilities to conduct research and experimentation in ballistics and fire control.

In the meantime, another of the Proving Ground's



slab. The artillery round pierced the steel slab, leaving these holes. (U.S. Army photo)

institutions—the Ordnance School—was beginning to grow. The school was founded in 1901 at Sandy Hook Proving Ground, N.J., as a school for officers. It was transferred to Watertown Arsenal, Mass., in 1906 and came to APG in 1932. The Ordnance Specialist School for enlisted men was transferred from Raritan Arsenal, N.J., to APG in 1939.

Prior to this, in 1936, plans were made to consolidate all of the school activities at the various ordnance installations into one ordnance school at APG. In 1938 construction was started on the buildings and the consolidation of the school was completed in June 1940.

The Ordnance Replacement Training Center was opened January 1, 1941 to train personnel when conscription started.

The peak strength of the post reached 27,195 mili-

tary and 5,479 civilians during World War II. All fields of research and development, as well as training, were greatly expanded. The work of the Ballistic Research Laboratory took on a new importance. Facilities were increased to meet the heavy workload and an additional 1,800 acres of land were added by the acquisition of Spesutie Island in 1945. This enlargement followed the acquisition of additional land toward the town of Aberdeen beginning in 1940 and again in 1941 and 1942. These areas are the sites of the Ordnance Center and School and the Chesapeake Gardens housing area.

When the war ended in 1945, activities at APG returned to peacetime levels. Research and development continued to be emphasized during this period until the Korean conflict erupted in 1950. Once again, the Ordnance Replacement Training Center, which was closed on February 14, 1947, was reactivated on September 7, 1950. Because of the heavy ordnance training responsibility, the Ordnance Training Command (OTC) was established at APG on October 13, 1950, and was assigned responsibility for training all ordnance troop units. The Ordnance School was placed under the command of OTC.

When the Korean War ended, training, research and development continued to expand at APG. The work of the Ballistic Research Laboratory became involved in the field of electronic computers, space study and satellite tracking. Climatic testing took on a new significance and APG personnel found it necessary to carry out tests in various climates and conditions. Yuma, Arizona and Fort Churchill, Canada, were initially selected.

The continued emphasis on science as a means of discovering better weapons and equipment led to the establishment of the Human Engineering Laboratory at APG in 1952.



Aberdeen Proving Ground ...

from 1962 to the present

Aberdeen Proving Ground has been the scene of a great diversification of scientific and technical performance since the Army reorganization of 1962. The first change was that the Ordnance Corps was abolished and in its place a new organization was created, the U.S. Army Materiel Command. In conjunction with the new major command, a change was introduced into the chain of command for APG. The U.S. Army Test and Evaluation Command (TECOM) was created on August 1, 1962 and APG was one of the installations assigned to the new command.

Although a new organizational alignment was created, Aberdeen's role as the "Home of Army Ordnance" was actually enhanced. The emerging testing organizations at Yuma Test Station, and other sites, and the performance of "safari-type expeditions" to the severe environmental areas, such as the tropic and arctic, continued using the knowledge and skills of APG personnel. The complex of proving grounds, service test boards, environmental test depended heavily on the talent and the acquired knowledge of the Headquarters and APG staffs.

The mission assignments to APG did change over time, and these changes were as a result of encroachment on the facility, efficient performance of these technical tasks at other TECOM command sites and the growth in technology that exceeds the physical limits of this site. Traditionally, tube artillery has been an Aberdeen speciality. With the vast open spaces of the southwestern desert, it made sense to send this noisy performance to Yuma Proving Ground. Other mission changes were similarly

taking place over time.

The central mission of testing and providing equipment evaluation was maintained throughout the year. The advent of the science of automation was a heavy investment made by APG's staff. The beginning of electronic computers was centered at APG in the 1940s with development of the Electronic Numerical Integrator and Computer (ENIAC). Throughout the 1960s and the 1970s, the "vertiable explosion" of electronic devices and equipment included every type of test instrumentation. The performance of those tasks in the last two decades has very little in common with the performance of those same tasks in the beginning of APG's history.

The performance of test and evaluation practices has always been at a disadvantage in comparison to the "glamor and publicity" of the equipment developers and builders. The one continuing philosophy from the formation of APG down to the present day is to "expedite the entire testing process, while still preserving the different aims and criteria embodied in the engineering and user tests."

In the environment of the 1980s, APG does not perform the diversity of tests it once did. New players perform the old service tests and still other performers provide the "evaluations" that now are called "independent evaluations." However, the magnitude of the mission assigned and the actual performance of this highly technical assignment more than challenge the staff and their performance of technically-advanced and scientifically-developed test methodology.

The diverse nature of APG tenants is a great illus-



A private at Aberdeen Proving Ground in 1917.

tration of the new complexity and diversity that is represented by the new forms of science and technology. The U.S. Army Ordnance Center and School, an old-time inhabitant of APG, is the largest tenant. The Army Materiel Systems Analysis Activity is relatively new and reflects the emphasis on operations research and computer science in support of materiel development. The Ballistics Research Laboratory, another old-time institution, performs the many technical and scientific disciplines that the title "ballistics" suggests. The Human Engineering Laboratory delves into the mysteries of the "man interacting with a machine" and "how to improve that interaction." The Chemical Research and Development Center (the existing remnant of the Edgewood Arsenal's chemical mission) is a major occupant of the Edgewood Area of the reservation. The Army Environmental Hygiene Agency's mission reflects the Army's mandated interest in the safeguarding of the environment under its control.

The slogan, as reflected in "diversity and change," can be illustrated by the number of agencies that have existed here and are now out of existence: the Land Warfare Laboratory, the Chemical and Coating Laboratory, the Small Arms Systems Analysis Activity, and the SAM-D Vulnerabilities Studies Office.

The scientific and technical capabilities that exist within the "military and civilian team" at APG are unmatched. The research and technical capabilities available within this one organization represent a matchless source of energy and knowledge in the Army's pursuit of modernization. The motto shared with the command is appropriate: Test for the Best.



Aberdeen Proving Ground ...

today

Established in 1917 in a rural setting on the Chesapeake Bay and the Bush River, Aberdeen Proving Ground has grown to a workforce of some 14,000 military and civilian employees. It is the largest single employer in Harford County, Md.

The Proving Ground stands on more than 72,000 acres and has almost 2,000 buildings. It is a self-contained community with its own fire department, water pumping station, water treatment plant, electricity power station and U.S. Post Office.

The Proving Ground offers one of the more extensive and finer recreational programs in the Army. Aside from recreational facilities common to many Army installations, such as bowling, swimming pools, golf courses, clubs and theaters, it also offers boating, fishing and hunting because of its location on the Chesapeake Bay.

A stringent environmental program protects wildlife and the wetlands of the bay's dynamic and productive ecosystem. The Proving Ground hosts two endangered species of wildlife, the Maryland darter and the American bald eagle. It is a major roosting site for the eagles.

Presently, there are 72 supported organizations and activities on the Proving Ground which share this environmentally interesting site.

Aberdeen Proving Ground is known worldwide as "The Home of Army Ordnance," housing the Training and Doctrine Command's Ordnance Center and School and the Ordnance Museum.

The 1980s has been a significant decade for the Proving Ground. During this time, change, growth, and progress have occurred at a more accelerated and sustained pace than in the previous 25 years.

One of the more significant changes occurred in September 1984 when a reorganization consolidated the Proving Ground with the Test and Evaluation Command (TECOM), its higher headquarters. Thus,

Maj. Gen. Andrew H. Anderson, Commanding General of TECOM, became the APG commander as well. For the first time in 25 years, APG had a two-star general as commander.

Also resulting from the reorganization was the creation of two separate organizational elements from the existing APG command structure. The Materiel Testing Directorate was redesignated as the Combat Systems Test Activity, which functions as a principal Army testing agency for military weapons, ammunition, fire control systems and wheeled and tracked vehicles.

The other element is the APG Installation Support Activity, responsible for management and operation of the installation to include providing administrative and logistical support and technical advice to tenant agencies on post as well as other governmental agencies.

The installation began a major face-lifting by way of new construction in 1982. Housing for family members and soldiers, training facilities, child care and worship facilities and research and administrative facilities are among the areas targeted for construction. Construction costs for fiscal year 1985 are estimated to exceed \$96 million.

Aberdeen Proving Ground has a proud history and reputation as one of the Army's finer test and evaluation, research and development installations in the nation.

It is an important presence in the local community and its economy.

It is a critical installation in the Department of Defense and the Army.

Finally, it is an agent for the soldiers in the field, ensuring that they have the very best and safest equipment whether in a readiness posture or in combat.

FMIG—elements of intelligence

In October of this year, the "Army of Excellence" will move another step forward when the Intelligence and Security Command activates its Foreign Materiel Intelligence Group at Aberdeen Proving Ground. This action continues the evolution of Field Army Intelligence units begun in 1975 by the Intelligence Organization and Stationing Study.

Establishment of the FMIG is an effort to focus limited resources on the most important tactical technical intelligence, or tactical TECHINT, requirements that field commanders may face. The FMIG is not a tactical (i.e., deployable) unit. It is an interface between elements of the national scientific

and technical intelligence community and Army units at echelons above corps and echelons at corps and below. This interface is needed to ensure that EAC and ECB commanders have essential tactical TECHINT about potentially decisive *known* and *new* foreign equipment.

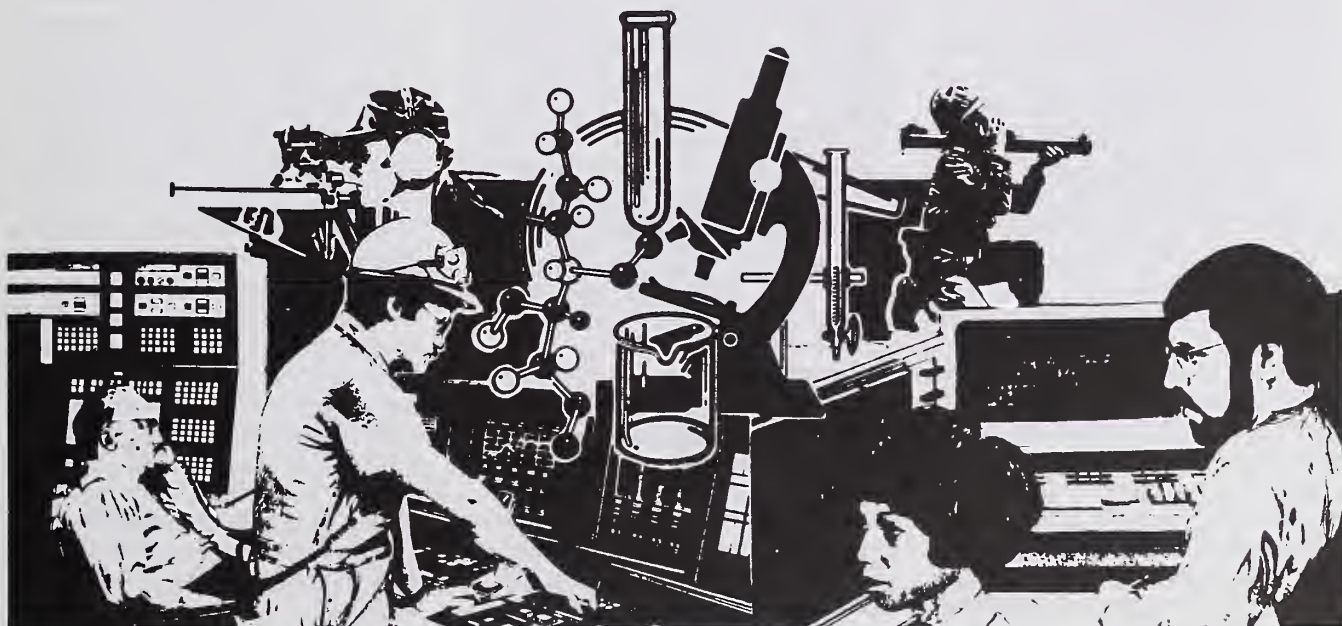
Each EAC and ECB has a need for tactical TECHINT. Two problems must be overcome if EAC and ECB analysts are to provide this intelligence.

First, the skill of analyzing *new* equipment is a low-density, highly perishable skill. The skills of TECHINT analysts can only be maintained by direct, continuous access to new technology. The

FMIG will provide this access.

Second, there is so much intelligence being produced by the scientific and technical intelligence community on *known* equipment that keeping abreast of this intelligence has become a full-time job. The FMIG will maintain a direct liaison with scientific and technical intelligence producers and EAC and ECB consumers.

To help solve these problems, the mission of the FMIG includes the following. The FMIG maintains the operational readiness of EAC tactical TECHINT units for both Active and Reserve components. The FMIG also supports the dissemination of tactical TECHINT on *known* equipment to





EAC and ECB units through implementation of the Opposing Forces Foreign Material for Training program.

These are not new missions. They are currently being performed by the 203d MI Battalion (TI). Under the EAC-MI-brigade concept, however, the 203d MI Battalion will no longer be a technical intelligence battalion with a worldwide mission. Creation of the FMIG improves the focus of tactical TECHINT (i.e., FMIG resources) on intelligence fundamentals. This focus will increase the number of people that are committed to tactical TECHINT direction and dissemination even though the FMIG will have 23 percent fewer personnel than are currently authorized to the 203d MI Battalion (TI).

The FMIG will be composed of four functionally organized divisions, a command section and resource management office. EAC tactical TECHINT units will be assigned to the FMIG when not deployed as part of an EAC-theater-MI brigade. Since these units are currently assigned or affiliated with the 203d MI Battalion (TI), this assignment and affilia-

tion of technical intelligence units to the FMIG continues a practice that has proven itself successful in the past.

The FMIG has four divisions. *Operations Division* has traditional operations functions with emphasis on readiness, contingency planning, TECHINT dissemination, scientific and technical intelligence agency liaison, and training and reserve affairs.

The *Training Division* addresses training in two areas: technical intelligence analyst training and opposing forces foreign materiel for training. Training to be a TECHINT analyst consists of formal training in a maintenance specialty by a TRADOC school, a formal introduction to EAC and ECB tactical TECHINT requirements and reporting conducted by the Training Division, and on-the-job experience.

There is an opposing forces foreign materiel training detachment. This detachment provides formal training courses at APG and has mobile training teams that provide on-site refresher training and assistance to tactical unit opposing forces elements worldwide. The National Training

Center Detachment also provides training. There is a possibility that a third detachment, the Joint Readiness Training Center, will be established.

The *Field Support Division* is responsible to continue the extensive foreign materiel for training issue, accountability and maintenance programs. This includes maintenance of a capital base and all U.S. property accountability.

The *Support Division* contains the elements that are necessary for administrative support for the group—the Headquarters Detachment, Personnel and Administration, Management Information Systems Office, and the Security Detachment.

Establishment of the Foreign Materiel Intelligence Group is an exciting step in the recognition of technology's role on the modern battlefield. Changes in technology are rapid and dramatic. Awareness of these changes and their impact demand a dedicated effort from tactical intelligence units. Establishment of this Group ensures that INSCOM can provide the dedicated tactical TECHINT needed to meet these challenges.

Co-op student achievement

by Phoebe Russo

Ms. Lori Carlton, a co-op student now working in DCSIM, was selected by the National Student Business League as the Most Outstanding College Student of the South-Central Region of the United States. The National Student Business League made the selection from ten finalists.

Selection was based on her academic achievements, her outstanding accomplishments at the University of Arkansas, and her achievement in the business world.

While working here in DCSIM, Carlton was asked to be the guest speaker at the National Student Business League Conference at the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff. The theme of the conference was preparing young Americans for tomorrow's world. Carlton spoke on developing a high motivational level on which to succeed in today's competitive society.

At the conference she was awarded the Most Outstanding American College Student Gold Plaque.



Ms. Lori Carlton was awarded a letter for being selected Outstanding American College Student from the South Central Region of the United States. Brig. Gen. George J. Walker, INSCOM's Deputy Commander, made the presentation. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Scott)

"Being a co-op student and actually being a part of the real world of work," she said, "has been a very beneficial factor in helping me to develop a positive and more motivating attitude."

When asked to give a statement of her philosophy of life, she re-

plied, "Whatever the mind can conceive and believe, one can achieve."

Carlton is an economics major at the University of Arkansas at Pine Bluff and will return there when her training here at INSCOM is completed.

66th MI Group merger

by SSgt. Dan L. Hassett
Editor, 66th MI Group *Dagger*

Two sections at 66th MI Group headquarters began 1986 with a merger as part of an Army-wide plan to update and streamline the communication process.

The Group's Automated Management Office, which formerly handled all computer and data processing functions, combined with the Communications and

Electronics Office to form the new Information Management Office.

The Army is promoting such mergers to tie its data and information processing systems together with the means to communicate the information stored in those systems.

But while many units are making "paper changes," (putting the two separate functions under the control of one agency) the 66th has gone one step further with a complete reshuffle of personnel and assets.

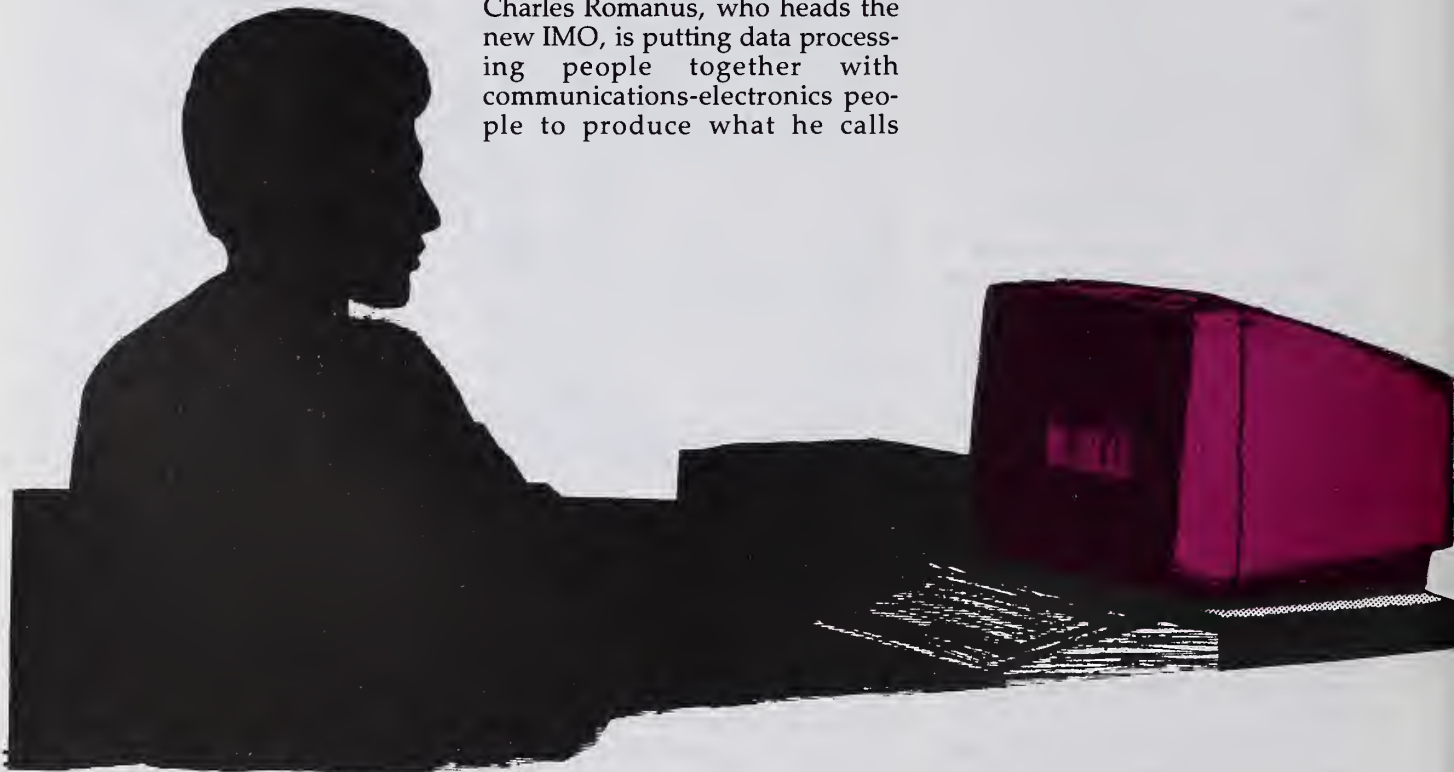
The change, according to Maj. Charles Romanus, who heads the new IMO, is putting data processing people together with communications-electronics people to produce what he calls

"informators."

"We put the two together to make information flow through the conduit," he said.

The restructuring, which affected about 45 soldiers and six civilians, resulted in "a combination of tactical MOSs and equipment with non-tactical specialties and equipment," said SFC Carroll Holt, NCOIC of the new section.

For many of the signal soldiers from the former C&E section it is a new experience to work with civilians, Holt said.





Army-wide plan updates and streamlines communication process

SSgt. Ron Kohler, a computer specialist, said some of the computer-oriented people are having to cope with unfamiliar terminology in working side-by-side with communications personnel.

But the biggest problem Kohler sees is the "newness" of the concept. "Some people just dislike change," he said. "It just takes getting use to."

Holt explained that the IMO has been broken down into an administrative division and three

functional divisions.

The Operations Division contains the "doers," he said. "These are the workers, the operators—the people who physically do the job."

The Plans and Training Division is the "brains" of the IMO, where long-range planning is accomplished. This section is also in charge of field exercises and CTT and SQT training.

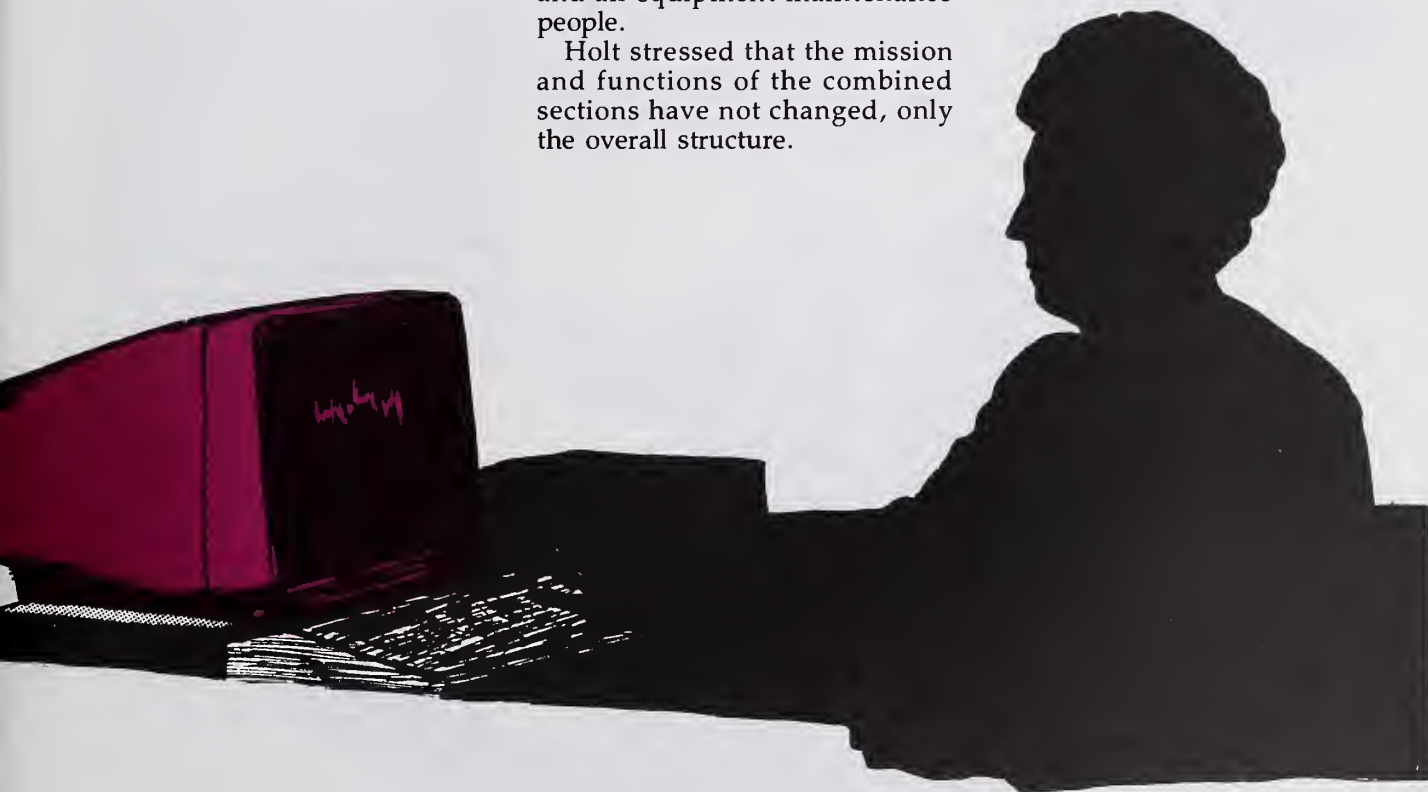
The System and Service Division houses data-base writers for the data processing equipment, and all equipment maintenance people.

Holt stressed that the mission and functions of the combined sections have not changed, only the overall structure.

"Telecommunications is the way of the future," Kohler said. "By combining [the two sections] we get computers and the telecommunications links under the same sphere of control."

The change has not been made without problems, but Holt said they were not serious. "We have had a few personality problems," he said, but is satisfied with the change.

"We don't know if other problems will surface, but right now it's working great," he concluded.





Unit ski day

by SFC Miles A. Dunnells, Sr.
HHOC, 18th MI Battalion

They say the best buy for your money in the Army is breakfast in the dining facility, but that may be because they have never tried a unit ski day.

That's what members of the 18th MI Battalion and their families found out in January.

For a total price of \$6 apiece, they were outfitted with skis, poles, boots and ski suits, and ready for an entire day of skiing at AFRC's Garmisch ski area.

CWO3 John Covington coordinated with Munich Transportation Motor Pool for a 25-passenger bus. With Sgt.

Leonard Cobb at the wheel, the bus waited in the battalion parking lot at 6:30 a.m. on a January day as 23 members of the battalion loaded their gear.

With the light snowfall and brisk temperature, everyone was looking forward to a great day as the bus pulled out of the parking lot around 7:00 a.m.

Everyone's thoughts were on the day ahead. Would there be enough snow? Will the novices be able to ski after the instruction? How many spills will I take before I get my "ski legs" back?

When we arrived in Garmisch about an hour and a half later, one of our questions was answered: there was plenty of snow.

A quick breakfast at the AFRC ski lodge was in order after unloading the bus, then we broke into our individual groups. Those who had come to ice skate instead of skiing took the shuttle bus to the ice skating rink.





The advanced downhill skiers rented their equipment, bought lift tickets (\$9 for the day) and headed for the slopes.

The cross country skiers headed for the trails. The beginners went to the instructor to arrange for lessons.

That's right; you don't have to take a Ski Week in order to get instruction. AFRC offers mini-lessons.

For a group of five to nine people, the cost is \$4 per person for two hours of instruction. Two people can get the lessons for \$8 each, and individual instruction costs \$10 for two hours.

Some of the more experienced skiers were a little disappointed when they discovered that many of the trails had been closed. Although there was plenty of snow on the ground, we found out that this was the first good snowfall they'd had in weeks.

All was quickly forgiven though, when we found that

trails like the Snake Pit—a particularly challenging and difficult trail—and several other trails had been reopened. We were the first to ski these trails and had the honor of establishing a path through waist-deep snow.

After the long day of skiing, we all met back at the AFRC Ski Lodge for dinner and drinks.

Although there had been several nasty spills, there had been no injuries.

As we loaded back on the bus and began the ride home, thoughts were on the good time we had had and on plans for the next battalion ski day.

It had been a good day for me. After all, this time I wasn't ski patrolled off the mountain!





203d MI Bn gets a new company commander

During a recent ceremony which heralded the traditional passing of the unit guidon, the 11th MI Company (TI), 203d MI Battalion located at Aberdeen Proving Ground, Md., received a new company commander. Capt. Jeffrey C. Holle took the reigns of

command from Capt. William R. Brown. Capt. Brown, completing his second company command in the 203d, departed shortly after the ceremony for duty at Fort Huachuca, Ariz. Capt. Holle, although no newcomer to the 203d,

accepted the challenges of commanding the Army's only active duty tactical technical intelligence company, with a short speech in which he outlined the laudatory achievements of the unit's recent past as the keystones of a dynamic future. Best of luck!



TAKING COMMAND: Capt. Jeffrey Holle accepts the unit guidon of the 11th MI Co (TI) from Lt. Col. Michael A. Petersen, Commander, 203d MI Battalion, APG, Md. (U.S. Army photo by Sp4 Brown)



Field training exercises at the 203d

"DYNAMIC, DEMANDING, AND MEANINGFUL" are the goals CSM George Lovings established for the 203d MI Battalion's 1st Annual NCO Field Training Exercise. "Operation No-Slack," as it was termed, pitted the Battalion's Aberdeen Proving Ground based soldiers against the elements in a field training environment at Fort George G. Meade, Md. In what many regarded as non-typical military intelligence training, these soldiers of one of the U.S. Army's most unique units were exercised in all aspects of individual soldier and Common Task Training. Planned, organized, and executed by the Battalion's NCOs under the direction of CSM Lovings, the "Technicians for Victory" conducted a thorough evaluation of the unit's NCO Leadership abilities without any officer involvement or assistance.

The exercise began with a recall to the Battalion area and then a convoy and road march to the Fort Meade Training area. The schedule quickly busied and expanded to include an NBC chamber exercise, weapons qualification, land navigation, and night patrol techniques. When the more glamorous events ended, and the day was about over, the mundane

By Capt. Ray Piluso

yet important field soldier duties began: digging individual fighting positions (foxholes), preparing field sanitation sites, pulling guard duty, and performing kitchen police. All manner and form of a soldier's life in the field was experienced as only senior NCOs can teach. "Quality of training was superb," said 1st Sgt. Willie Liles, first sergeant of the 11th MI Company (Augmentation) (APG), a tanker by trade. "I actually had reservations about a unit with so many diverse backgrounds, made up from 56 different MOSs, but the results proved again that with good leadership at the junior NCO level, any operation can be executed well." Designed to provide immediate feedback, "Operation No-Slack" had many positive effects on unit morale. SSgt. Ricardo Villalba, Battalion PSNCO, explained it this way, "I've been in many units, mostly combat arms, but I don't think I've ever seen an FTX in which everyone pulled together to get the job done and had fun doing it." Morale was high and remained so throughout

the 3-day exercise, since basic training.

Far exceeding all expectations, "Operation No-Slack" provided a dynamic learning experience for the Battalion's NCOs as part of their professional development training program. This event, during the Army's Year of Leadership, provided sound individual training and well-coached military experiences. "These are the necessary beginnings of a successful unit training program," stated Lt. Col. Michael A. Petersen, Commander of the 203d MI Battalion. "This operation," he said, "has been the keystone of an overall program designed to make our unit more mission ready and capable of meeting any contingency requirement. Training a unit with two distinct and separate missions is a challenge in itself, and requires specialized and innovative training. This cannot be done without a sound foundation of finely honed individual skills and leadership experiences taught by first line supervisors."

Overall, the FTX was a success. It provided the Battalion's soldiers with a ready supply of field experiences, "combat stories," and most importantly, a basis for further developing valuable professional skills.



AHS soldiers in maneuver

Recently Arlington Hall Station military police joined the 1/115th Infantry Battalion of the Maryland National Guard in a tactical land navigation maneuver.

On the morning of March 15th, the MPs loaded their vans and departed for their maneuver site. It was there that they joined the 1/115th Infantry Battalion.

The maneuver area was readied

for action. The patrol base was established, and with the azimuth obtained, the squad began their trek into the unknown.

Three reconnaissance teams were dispatched into action. The first team was composed of Sgt. Michael Powell, Sp4 Dennis Crowley, and Sp4 Rockne Parker. The second team was made up of 1st Lt. Helaine Briskman and Sp4

John Meade. The third team included Sgt. John Wallace and Sp4 Glen Guthrie. Also, participating in the maneuver were PFC Curt Mund, PFC Mark Carey, PFC William Griffin, SFC John Euler, and PFC Walter Halla.

Editor's note: This article was written using information submitted by SFC Euler, Sp4 Meade, and Sp4 Parker.)



Participants in the MP maneuver are (kneeling, L to R) Sp4 Dennis Crowley, 1st Lt. Helaine Briskman, PFC Curt Mund, and Sp4 Glen Guthrie III. Standing (L to R) are Sgt. John Wallace, PFC William Griffin, SFC John Euler, PFC Walter Halla, Sp4 Rockne Parker, PFC Mark Carey, Sp4 John Meade, and Sgt. Michael A. Powell. (U.S. Army photo)



Bodybuilder

by Sgt. Sabrina Hicks

Field Station Kunia has talented athletes who excel in football, basketball, softball, weightlifting and other sports. The field station also has a talented bodybuilder in the muscular form of Shannon D. Mitchell of Charlie Company.

Mitchell has been a competitive bodybuilder for two years and recently competed in the heavy-weight division of the Mr. Paradise Competition in Honolulu. The 21-year-old weighs in at a solid 176 pounds and stands 5 feet, 8 inches tall. His development as a bodybuilder began with an interest in physical fitness. Mitchell concentrated on developing his muscular structure "just to stay in shape," the Biloxi, Miss. native said. The use of weights became an effective tool as he began training in 1984 at a local spa and rapidly increased in size and muscle.

Encouraged by his peers and other bodybuilders to compete, Mitchell entered the Mr. Novice Hawaii Classic competition in February and took second place honors. In April, he placed third in the Mr. Armed Forces competition.

When not competing, Mitchell

trains three hours a day six days a week. During a workout, he performs aerobics, jogs, swims, bicycles, and concentrates on developing two body parts a day. When preparing for a competition, his training increases to five hours of continuous exercise. He also focuses heavily on aerobics, bicycling and his diet when preparing for an event. His diet consists mainly of vegetables and fruits, but he does not drink milk because of the high fat content. Two days before an event, Mitchell increases his carbohydrate intake and lowers his water consumption.

He credits his demanding coach, Jack Wright, for much of his success. Wright is a former professional football player. He expects "nothing but perfection," according to Mitchell.

Mitchell says he focuses on three key elements of bodybuilding—will power, mind control and sacrifice. His advice to those interested in bodybuilding is unless you are interested in becoming a professional bodybuilder, "never make bodybuilding the only goal in your life, but make it a worthwhile hobby."



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